

AQUEOUS COMPOSITION FOR RENDERING A SUBSTRATE HYDROPHOBIC

BACKGROUND

The present invention concerns an aqueous
5 composition for rendering a substrate hydrophobic, as
well as the use of this composition and a process for
rendering the aforementioned substrate hydrophobic.

It is well known that the application of
hydrophobing agents (namely substances, in the present
10 description, that render the substrate water repellant),
on an arid soil permits a substantial economy of water,
because the treated surface presents an efficient barrier
against the evaporation of irrigation water. European
patent application 889,109 discloses the use of sodium or
15 potassium methylsiliconate to render a substrate
hydrophobic. This process, however, presents two
disadvantages. First, the quantity of water needed to
apply the methylsiliconate on a given surface is too
great (about 10 to 20 m³/hectare) and second, the cost of
20 methylsiliconates is high, limiting the use of the
process in many cases due to economic reasons. Thus,
there is a need for improvement in this area.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention relates to a substrate
treating solution for increasing the hydrophobic
properties of a substrate or for rendering the substrate
hydrophobic. This solution includes an aqueous mixture
of a C1 to C4 alkyl siliconate compound and a silicate
30 compound, with the compounds being present in combination
in amount effective to increase the hydrophobicity of the
substrate after the solution is applied thereto.

Advantageously, the siliconate compound is an alkali metal alkyl siliconate and the silicate compound is an alkali metal silicate, with the silicate and siliconate compounds being present in a molar ratio of about 0.5:1 to 10:1. Preferably, the siliconate compound is a alkali metal methyl siliconate and the silicate compound is an sodium or potassium hydrosoluble silicate, with the silicate and siliconate compounds being present in a molar ratio of about 1:1 to 5:1. The most preferred siliconate compound is a sodium or potassium methyl siliconate and the most preferred silicate compound is an sodium or potassium ortho or meta-silicate, with the most preferred molar ratio being about 2:1 to 3:1.

The siliconate compound is typically present in an amount of about 0.1 and 1% by weight and the silicate compound is typically present in an amount of about 0.01 and 5% by weight. Also, the solution can also include a coloring principle, an agrochemical principle or both.

The invention also relates to a method of rendering a substrate hydrophobic which comprises applying one of the solutions described herein upon or within the substrate. Suitable substrates to be treated include one or more of sand, gravel, tree bark, sawdust, compost, earth and solid porous materials. The solution may be applied directly upon the substrate by spraying or sprinkling of the solution thereon, or it can be mixed with substrate forming components to form a pretreated mixture with the pretreated mixture then being deposited to form a hydrophobic portion of the substrate. In the treated substrate, the siliconate compound is typically present in an amount of between about 2 and 60 Kg, while the silicate compound is typically present in an amount of between about 2 and 150 Kg.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention specifically relates to an aqueous composition for the treatment of a substrate so as to render it hydrophobic, preferably including a sodium and/or potassium methylsiliconate and a sodium and/or potassium silicate. The present composition permits the reduction of the quantity of water needed for application of the hydrophobicity inducing ingredients on the substrate and thus lowers the cost of such applications.

Surprisingly, it has been observed that silicate salts contribute very efficiently to increasing the capacity of methylsiliconate to induce hydrophobicity. Applied alone, they show no capacity to induce hydrophobicity, even in high amounts, but in association with the hydrophobing agent, namely the methylsiliconate, they double its efficiency. This means that with only 50% of the amount of methylsiliconate, one obtains the same capacity to induce hydrophobicity as with methylsiliconate alone, when the methylsiliconate is applied in admixture with a silicate.

The aqueous composition according to the invention contains a quantity of silicate relative to siliconate in a molar ratio ranging from about 0.5 to 10, with preference for a composition containing about 2 to 3 moles of silicate for one mole of siliconate. Expressing the aqueous composition in the invention in concentration terms, it preferably contains between 0.01 and 1 % of sodium and/or potassium methylsiliconate and between 0.01 and 5 % of sodium and/or potassium silicate. The percentages in the present description are expressed by weight. In terms of molarity, 1 mole of silicate is considered to be 1 mole equivalent of SiO_2 .

5 The silicate compound may be any C1 to C4 alkyl
silicate compound. Methyl is the most preferred alkyl
group as it is commercially available. Also, water
soluble silicate compounds are advantageous, with any
of the alkali metal methyl silicates being preferred.

The silicate compound to be used can be any
hydrosoluble silicate, with ortho- or meta-silicates
being preferred.

10 It surprisingly has been observed that the use of
mixtures of methylsilicate and silicate compounds
induce, for the same depth of hydrophobing treatment, a
protection against evaporation that is increased over
that of the hydrophobic effect induced by
methylsilicate alone. For the most preferred mixtures,
15 the increase is more than double that of the
methylsilicate alone. This phenomenon is explained by
the fact that silicate, exposed to the ambient
atmosphere, transforms into silicic acid (silica gel)
which contributes markedly by steric hindrance, on co-
20 application with methylsilicate, to the desired effect
of reducing evaporation.

The substitution of a significant part of the costly
methylsilicate by silicate permits a reduction of the
amount of water needed for application by a factor of 2
25 and the quantity of the hydrophobing agent needed by a
factor of 4, for a treatment offering the same
evaporation protection. The cost of the treatment is
thus reduced by a factor of about 3 to 4. In addition,
the treatment is facilitated by the unexpected reduction
30 in the volume of water needed for application.

The employment of silicates in Civil Engineering is
long known. Silicates are used to reinforce works such
as tunnels, mines and shafts as well as to protect

masonry surfaces, to fireproof inflammable materials and for water treatment in the paper industry. The petroleum industry uses them more and more because they cost much less than organosiliconates (cf. Encycl. of Chem.

- 5 Technol. Ullmann Vol. A23 pp. 711-715 and Kirk-Othmer 22, pp. 12-25.)

The composition according to the invention may also contain, among other ingredients, a coloring agent and/or an agrochemical principle, in usual concentrations known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The term "agrochemical principle" is used in the present description to mean a component that has a beneficial effect on an agricultural crop. Preferred agrochemical principles are chosen from the group constituted by a herbicide, an insecticide, a pesticide, an anti-fungal agent, a repulsive agent or mixtures thereof.

10 The present invention also concerns the use of the composition for the hydrophobing treatment of a substrate by mixing or immersing substrate forming components with the treatment solution before application of the mixture to form a hydrophobic portion of the substrate, or to the direct application of the treatment solution by spraying or sprinkling it onto a previously placed substrate.

The substrate is typically a material or a mixture of material components that is sufficiently porous so that the solution can be combined with it. Typical substrates are chosen from the group constituted by sand, gravel, tree bark, sawdust, compost, earth, solid porous materials and mixtures thereof. As noted above, one applies the treatment solution either directly on the substrate, or indirectly by pretreating the substrate forming components and subsequently disposing the pretreated components on a surface to be treated.

In the process by direct application on agricultural soil, one preferably applies between 2 and 60 kg of sodium and/or potassium methylsiliconate and between 2 and 150 kg of sodium and/or potassium silicate per hectare of soil.

In the case of pretreatment, one soaks, sprays or sprinkles the substrate with a solution containing between 0.01 and 1 % by weight of sodium and/or potassium methylsiliconate and between 0.01 and 5 % by weight of sodium and/or potassium silicate. This type of pretreatment can also be envisaged on classical substrates such as sand, gravel or earth, as well as on solid materials such as pavings, flower pots or earthenware objects.

EXAMPLES

1. Synergic effect of silicate/siliconate on hydrophobing capacity

Test method:

A reference sample of sand is treated with a number of reactive agents, either alone or in isotropic admixtures and, after reaction, the degree of hydrophobicity imparted is evaluated. Thus, 100 ml of sand are mixed homogeneously with 20 ml of water containing defined quantities of industrial potassium methylsiliconate at 28% supplied by RHODIA (GSP) and/or technical grade sodium silicate SI), waterglass supplied by Riedel-deHaën, at 28% equivalent in SiO_2 . After mixing, each sample of treated sand is dried in an oven (60°C/12h), and tested after reaction for the degree of

hydrophobicity on the dried crust and in the crushed mass using the "water drop" technique.

TABLE 1 HYDROPHOBING TREATMENT

- 5 Degree of hydrophobicity induced by industrial potassium methylsiliconate (GSP) and technical grade sodium silicate (SI) as described above on sand

TRIAL	GSP (ppm)	SI (ppm)	HYDROPHOBICITY DEGREE*)	
			a) crust	b) mass
A	0	10,000	-	-
B	1,200	0	+	+/-
1.0	800	0	+/-	-
1.1	800	1,200	+	+
1.2	800	800	+	+
1.3	800	600	+	+
2.0	600	0	-	-
2.1	600	1,200	+	+/-
2.2	600	800	+	+/-
2.3	600	600	+/-	-

*) Waterproofing test:

- 10 + = impermeability to water > 1 min ;
 +/- = impermeability to water observable for 2-30 seconds;
 - = no impermeability
 To convert ppm into concentration in %, divide by 10,000.

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Evaluation:

- silicate alone is seen to have no effect, even at 10,000 ppm (trial A).
 - potassium methylsiliconate at 1,200 ppm is at the limit in the crushed mass but sufficient on the crust (trial B)
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- potassium methylsiliconate at 800 ppm is insufficient to impart hydrophobicity (trial 1.0).
- When 600 ppm of silicate is added to 800ppm of potassium methylsiliconate, a total hydrophobicity of the substrate is obtained (trial 1.3)
- With 600 ppm potassium methylsiliconate, a quantity clearly below the limit for siliconate alone, the addition of 600 ppm silicate induces hydrophobicity on the crust (trial 2.3). With the addition of 800 ppm silicate, the crushed mass is rendered hydrophobic (trial 2.2).

Conclusion:

The data presented above shows that the co-addition
15 of an equivalent quantity in ppm of silicate permits a
reduction of about 50% in the minimum quantity of
potassium methylsiliconate needed to assure an
operational impermeability to water of a substrate.
This represents a molar proportion of silicate to
20 siliconate of about 2.

2. Effect of adding silicate to methylsiliconate on water retention

25 Test method:

Solutions containing these two reactants in different proportions are applied on the surface of sand samples by spraying evenly a 1 m² area on which cylindrical recipients of 9cm diameter and 5cm depth, containing 300ml of sand, are placed. The surface is treated by spraying with 0.25 L/m², 0.5 L/m² and 1 L/m² of the test solutions as described in Table 2. After drying in an oven, 60°C / 12h, 50 ml of water are

injected under the each of the treated sand surfaces using a syringe, and the samples placed again in the oven at 60°C for 24 hours.

- Sand is treated with silicate (SI) and methylsiliconate (GSP), as described above, in a molar ratio on the order of 2 : 1 and placed in an oven at 60°C, with ventilation.

- Quantities of reagents are given in % relative to the technical product, namely, a concentration of 1 % potassium methylsiliconate, which contains 28 % methylsiliconate, corresponds to a concentration of 0.28 % methylsiliconate. Similarly, a concentration of 1 % of silicate at 28% equivalent in SiO_2 corresponds to 0.28% silicate.

- The results in the table below correspond to a loss of water by evaporation calculated in % per hour.

TABLE 2 EVAPORATION KINETICS

No	TREATMENT	0-1h	1-3h	3-5h	5-8h	8-24h	Remainder
NTa	Reference sand with no treatment	25.2	17.1	8.3	3.1	0.92	<1
NTb	Repetition	26.1	17.1	8.6	2.5	0.93	<1
1a	GSP 1% at 1 L/m ²	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	33%
1b	Repetition	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.9	25%
2a	GSP 1% at 0.5 L/m ²	4.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.3	14%
2b	Repetition	4.5	3.8	4.7	3.8	3.5	11%
3a	GSP 0.4% + SI 0.4% at 0.5 L/m ²	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.0	27%
3b	Repetition	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	10%
4a	GSP 0.4% + SI 0.4% at 0.25 L/m ²	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.4	11%
4b	Repetition	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.4	8%

Results:

1. Silicate added in a ratio of the order of 2 molecules for 1 molecule of silicate permits at least a 50% reduction in the quantity of methylsilicate needed (compare treatments 2 and 3). In other words, one can use a mixture of 0.5 vol. industrial methylsilicate at 28 % + 0.5 vol. technical grade silicate 28% equivalent in SiO_2 for a similar - if not greater - anti-evaporation effect than with 1 vol. of industrial methylsilicate alone.
2. Using 0.5 L/m² of the mixture of silicate at 0.4% and at 0.4 % gives a similar effect to 1 L/m² of a solution of 1% potassium methylsilicate (compare treatments 1 and 3). In practical terms, this means that the volume of water needed to apply the composition can be reduced by a factor of at least 2, without losing the efficiency of evaporation protection, namely by applying 5 m³ per hectare instead of the 10 m³ per hectare necessary with a solution of 1% m³ potassium methylsilicate alone.
3. The use of 0.25 L/m² of the mixture silicate 0.4% and potassium methylsilicate 0.4% already offers a very efficient treatment, as seen by comparing treatment No. 1, corresponding to a treatment of 100L potassium methylsilicate alone diluted in 10 m³ of water per hectare, with the quantities in treatment No. 4, corresponding to a treatment of only 10L potassium methylsilicate in 2.5m³ per hectare, albeit with the addition of 10L of silicate.

These results above were obtained on the substrate "sand". One of ordinary skill in the art can readily

adapt any of the solutions of the present invention for use on other substrates based on the granulometry, properties, and condition of the substrate or substrate components. For example, for a substrate that has a
5 high level of salinity, such as would be found by the ocean, other amounts and concentrations of the hydrophobic agents in the solution, generally of a higher nature, would have to be considered. The skilled artisan can conduct routine testing to determine the optimum
10 formulation of the treatment solution and the concentration of the hydrophobic agents to be included therein based on the specific substrate materials, components, properties and conditions of use.

As noted above, the substrates to be treated are
15 preferably those which are porous to the aqueous treatment solution, so that the hydrophobic agents can be introduced into the substrate. The hydrophobic agents can be mixed with substrate forming components with the resulting mixture deposited on a surface to form a layer
20 having hydrophobic properties. Other variations and modification can be made by the skilled artisan, and all are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

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